

BIG JOB IS DONE

Stanley's Message Has Gone to the Printer.

MORE THAN 5,000 WORDS

Senator Lewelling Gets a Big Compliment.

Governor-elect Stanley was sitting in his office yesterday discussing what had been done by the Legislature since the session of the two weeks past, and among other things, he made an announcement that he considered that there was one man in the Legislature who had demonstrated that he was, above all others, the greatest man in the party, and that was Senator Lewelling of Sedgewick county.

The governor-elect added that he was showing enough of character and force as a leader in a way that was surprising everyone except his intimate friends.

There was considerable speculation going on the rounds yesterday just as it was learned that the governor's message was finished. It is said to contain close to 5,000 words, and while it could not be learned what the body of the message would treat of, it is of a most important nature. It is, of course, taken for granted that there will be something said regarding the abolishing of the board of pardons and some change suggested in the way of dealing with the executive clerkship and the substitution of an additional member.

Whether this matter is mentioned in the message or not, it is pretty well known that it will be a part of the newly elected governor's policy.

It is believed that there will be no reference made in the message toward any reorganization of the judicial and that the message will not make any suggestion as to the placing of the chief of the inspector on a salary or pertaining to the law that will govern the collection of the fees of the office. The message may not treat on the subject of public institutions separately, or if anything is recommended as to that it will not advocate an appropriation to make the big Arkansas hospital. One prediction is that the message will be so worded that it will not urge or even mention the subject in his message of the building of Leidy's north and south railroad from Omaha to the Gulf.

It is pretty thoroughly believed that some reference will be made to the legislature asking for prison reforms looking toward the reformation of prisoners rather than the punishment of convicts to take them out of striped clothing, giving the prisoners full credit for mechanical conduct and the cancellation of the sentences of "reform school," and further advocating some kind of legislation for a kindergarten for children criminals. In all it is expected that the message will be one of considerable importance to all the vital interests of the institutions of the state.

Governor Stanley is taking a few days' rest before the completion of his message, which has been a task owing to the many peculiar incidents which have arisen and presented themselves after he had begun the preparation of some. Among other incidents besides the extra session affair politicians would persist in coming to the city on political missions, and were informed that the governor was at home writing his message, they would call him up on the telephone and say, "Can I come over and talk with you?" This is Smith, from Olathe, and I have come 200 miles to see you. My business is the most vital importance to you—I mean it both, or rather, to you and me."

The governor said yesterday: "It is all over. I am ready for the fray and crowd. I shall go to Topeka Saturday and meet the assembly, and I shall be accompanied by my private secretary, Mr. Allen. Mr. Stanley, my son and daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Stanley, my father and mother, will follow me the next day. I have but one more thing to do and that is to register before I leave."

And off the governor went to register at the city building. Returning in a few minutes, he remarked to an Eagle reporter that he felt just the same as ever, plain W. H. Stanley of Wichita, but there was just a little evidence that could be detected from the expansion of the governor's shirt front that he did not intend to let his attorney general and other state officers head the state ticket two years hence.

MILKWAGON RUNAWAY

Team Rushes South on Main and Is Finally Stopped.

Yesterday afternoon the regular semi-weekly milkwagon runaway occurred, this time through most of the north part of Main street.

A team hitched to a covered dairy wagon carrying the firm name of the Wichita Dairy company, and belonging to Mr. A. Mueser, left their anchorage at Tenth and Wichita streets during the absence of the driver, and sailed down the main street, finally taking the Main street pavement at Park street. From there south they held undisturbed the right-of-way and at Central avenue attempted to turn east. On the corner one of the flying wheels fell heavily to the pavement, carrying down with him his horse and completely turning over the wagon, snapping some of the gearing and sprinkling milk all over the block. As the horses fell, several men rushed in and managed to free them from the entangling harness and calmed them into a mood of staying where they were. No one was hurt, save the horse and the wagon, and the cream and milk, but it was fortunate that they got no farther, as the street was at the time crowded with teams farther south. The dairy to which they belonged is located just across the river beyond Riverside.

ULCERS 35 YEARS CURED BY CUTICURA.

My mother has been a victim to ulcers from various veins for thirty-five years. Ulcers of the most terrible sort have existed at one time on the limb affected. Karyocarpic pain and intense suffering were endured, with all sorts of remedies on trial and numerous physicians' calls and prescriptions applied, all with but little benefit. At last the remedial agent was found in CUTICURA, which was applied with the most excellent results, and the ulcers healed. CUTICURA is a reliable auxiliary to CUTICURA (ointment).

W. T. MOUSE, Chgo., Ill.

Save Your Hair

Rheumatism Gone

Complication of Diseases After Having the Grip

Better in Every Way Since Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The grip and other forms of serious illness often leave the system in a thoroughly deranged condition. In such cases Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what is needed. Read this.

"The grip left me with a complication of diseases. I was constipated, grew very thin and became discouraged. My wife procured a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and I began taking it. After taking several bottles I gained in weight and felt 50 per cent better. The rheumatism with which I had been troubled left me and Hood's Sarsaparilla gave me strength. I have great faith in its curative power."

WILLIAM CALBRECK, Peabody, Kansas.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best in fact the one True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1.00 for \$3.00.

Hood's Pills act easily, promptly and effectively, at once.

BAR MEETING CALLED

Attorneys Will Take Action for Col. Bird's Funeral

The members of the Wichita bar will meet this morning and make arrangements for attending the funeral of Colonel Nicholas Bird, and formulate resolutions of respect as the occasion demands. The meeting will be at the district court room at 9 in the morning, and a full attendance is desired.

SAFE-CRACKERS

BLOWING SAFES AT RATE OF ONE A DAY.

Supposed to Have Been in This City a Short Time Ago.

Less than three weeks ago a shooting affray took place in the north part of town, near the packing houses, and in it Officer Washburn had a very narrow escape from being killed. A full account of the same being published in the Eagle the next morning. The police made one arrest, but the more desperate of the gang made good their escape for the night, anyway, as it was learned after they had left town that the desperadoes had been hiding in a church near the vicinity in which the shooting took place, and probably left some time during one of the nights following.

Shortly after the gang were found missing, a report was received in the city that a gang of safe-crackers were making their way through the eastern part of the state, and as a signal to their detained pal, who was in the city jail, and also for the convenience of their empty purses and stomachs, a report reached the authorities, through a Douglas, Kansas, merchant that the Santa Fe railroad depot safe had been rifled of its contents and also another safe in a merchant's store in Billings, which was blown open and \$50 in cash and some jewelry taken. Right in the same vicinity, in Peabody, Kansas, reports have it that the Rock Island safe was broken into and the safe blown open and a large sum taken. If the Rock Island or Santa Fe officials want a good description of those who were in the city a short time ago and are pretty well known, it might be possible that Officer Washburn and some others could furnish the description.

KNIGHTS OF DEL GYNERO

Second Annual Banquet on Tuesday Night.

On Tuesday evening occurred one of the most prominent and successful social affairs so far of the winter season—that of the second annual banquet of the Knights of Del Gynero.

This organization of the young business and professional men of the city has been a very successful one. It was organized on November 15, 1897, with a charter membership of six, and the first banquet was attended by a company of about twenty-five.

On Tuesday night the second annual was given with elaborate arrangements at the Royal Cafe, at which occasion places were laid for fifty guests. From the club rooms at 222 East Douglas avenue the procession formed and marched in double file to the banquet hall, where all details had been prepared to make this a crowning occasion in the early history of the society. In two columns the gentlemen filed into the dining hall, headed by the officers of the club and invited guests.

A very appetizing and substantial refreshment followed, being served in seven courses, all through which a merry season of witty repartee took place. At the head of the long table the president, Mr. Frank Hite, presided, and at the extreme end Mr. George Alexander, vice president and toast master, took his station. After the toast, the regularly assigned toasts were presented and responded. First on the program came the toast, "The Young Men in Society and in Business," responded to by Charles Bigelow; "Initiation," by the first member initiated, Mr. George Lynch; "The Social Side of the Club," by Henry Kowalek; "The Club in 1898," by Mr. Earl Brooks; "Charter Members," by Mr. J. Caspary; "Organization of Del Gynero," by Mr. Ed Blum.

After these assigned toasts, other members present were called upon and responded, as follows: Messrs. Moffatt, Jackman, Lee Welch, Will Parks, Hawley, Art Prater, Bert Solover, Sam Martin, Clyde Parfitt, Carl Rogers, P. Bratsch, Frank Harris and Glen Martin.

This was a gathering of some of the best timber of the city's young men, many of whom are in business for themselves; others holding positions of trust and responsibility, and all eager for the uplifting of the city's welfare and the club of which they are enthusiastic members. At their quarters, 222 East Douglas avenue, they have very pleasant and commodious quarters, with recreation rooms, reading and smoking rooms and pool and billiard apartments. The most strict surveillance is supervised by the officers to make of this a hospice wherein may meet for social intercourse and mutual benefit the very best element of Wichita's young manhood. The present officers are: Mr. Frank Hite, president; Mr. George Alexander, vice president; Mr. George Lynch, secretary; Mr. Ben Morcan, treasurer.

Before closing it was voted to make C. E. Bigelow an honorary member of the society, and the banquet was formally closed by the entire assembly singing the national hymn.

The success of the affair was greatly aided by the masterly manner in which the toastmaster, Mr. George Alexander, performed his very important function. In all the introductions and addresses he exhibited the utmost tact and judicious arrangement, and at the close was unanimously called upon to address the group on the future of this commendable and successful organization, which he did in words of encouragement and inspiration for another year's upward march.

PAYS ITS SHARE

Business People Have Used \$25,000 Worth of

WAR REVENUE STAMPS

On Checks, Drafts, Legal and Documentary Papers.

If cash be one of the shrews of war, then Wichita has done a noble part in the great conflict with Spain. According to the best estimates possible at this time, the people of this city have spent in the neighborhood of \$25,000 for internal revenue stamps since the new law went into effect, July 1.

Marvelous as this may seem, not a single person interviewed complained of the extra expense entailed by the law, and the city does not seem to have felt the extra expenditure over other years, which goes to prove that times are very busy.

Immediately following the passage of the war revenue bill, each of the four Wichita banks ordered a large order for stamps, one bank ordering as high as \$500 worth. These were soon absorbed, and the banks and some individual firms have ordered several times since, in lots of \$100 to \$500.

Mr. Charles Carver, of the Bank of Commerce, said his bank did not keep account of revenue stamps used and sold, but he thought they had ordered as many as twenty or twenty-five times since July 1, and never in sum less than \$20, and sometimes as high as \$500. It would be safe to say that this bank has handled in the neighborhood of \$7,000 in internal revenue stamps, both by use and by sale.

President Davidson, of the Kansas National bank, estimates that his bank has used \$2,274 worth, not counting those that are printed on the checks and drafts, and the stamps sold to persons not doing business through the bank. The Kansas National has therefore handled in the neighborhood of \$7,000 worth.

The cashiers of the Fourth National and the Commercial banks stated that their banks had used a surprising amount of stamps, approximating the figures of the other banks, and when it is considered that every negotiable paper has to have the stamp "I. R." affixed, and that each of the banks has near 1,000 customers, the immensity of the amount of revenue derived from the new law does not seem strange.

The Wells-Fargo Express company has used \$600 worth of revenue stamps since July 1. The Pacific having used a like amount.

While no revenue stamps are affixed to postoffice money orders, the extra charge is charged and the money order clerk states that the extra revenue from this source has averaged \$1 a day for the 30 days.

The Western Union Telegraph company has sent an average of 200 messages a day, on each of which a 1-cent stamp was affixed. This Postal Telegraph company has sent 800 messages since the law went into effect.

Every way-bill, every insurance policy, every deed, every mortgage, has been plastered with the stamps in various amounts, so that it may be safely estimated that in a universal effort to contribute to the cost of the late war, Wichita has paid into the coffers of Uncle Sam the very respectable sum of \$25,000. And the end, however much it is worth, is not yet.

MUCH TRIED CASE

Case of Efford Felix Again Up for Trial.

The case of Efford Felix against the St. Louis and San Francisco railway company continued yesterday. The case has been in court a number of times before.

Efford Felix, a colored lad, was 6 years of age in the fall of 1894, when one day, while playing along the railroad track he got his foot in the frog at the switch and a train coming along about that time cut off his foot.

A suit was brought by Oscar Felix for Efford Felix, a minor, for the sum of \$10,000 as damages.

In the same document upon which is written the petition is contained the railroad's answer of denial, and on the same date is entered a judgment in favor of Oscar Felix for Efford Felix for the sum of \$25,000, adding \$500 for the surgeon and hospital charges. Also a paper was signed by Oscar Felix waiving and releasing all claims against the railroad company, both for the value of the boy's services and for damages for the injury sustained.

The money was paid into court, and, excepting \$20, Oscar Felix now holds the balance of the \$25,000. After this another action was brought by Oscar Felix for the value of the boy's services, alleging the right of the father to the services of his child, and showing that through the injury the services would be without value, resulting in a loss claimed to be \$100.

This action was afterward tried and the court held that the railroad was not the private was on the private ground of the company and that the boy had no right to be on the company's right-of-way; that it was such negligence for the boy to be on the right-of-way as to preclude his right to recover damages for the injury.

Judgment was rendered against Oscar Felix.

Then a motion was brought to set aside the original judgment against Efford Felix because it is claimed, he was not represented; that the court did not inquire into and protect his interests; that the present judgment was nothing more than the receipt for the money by Oscar Felix, the father.

This is the case before the district court. If the petition is sustained and the judgment set aside, then the case will come up to be heard on its merits against the railroad company. This question of contributory negligence on the part of Efford Felix by being on the right-of-way, will come up if the case is ever tried, and if the court adheres to his former ruling this will defeat a recovery.

FINE HORSES ARE STOLEN

George Spencer Loses Two Fine Animals from His Barn.

Tuesday night, the hour not known, some one stole from George Spencer's barn on College Hill, East Second street, one of his fine horses and a standard bred mare. A number of other articles, including harness and robes, were taken from the barn.

Mr. Spencer at once put the matter in the hands of the authorities and offered \$500 reward for the return of the property and \$200 for the return of the property and arrest and conviction of the thief.

One of the animals taken is a light sorrel gelding, a beautiful animal of Wilkes strain, of a great deal of speed, whose beauty has often been remarked on the streets. He has a white stripe in the face and is four years old. He had a pair of four-cornered legs which may lead to the apprehension of the thieves. The animal is a very fine one, and the loss serious, as, in addition to the value of the horse, he was also a family pet.

The other animal is a brown mare. She was also a fine specimen of horse flesh. She is six years old and fifteen hands high, and weighs about 1,000 pounds.

In addition to the theft of the animals, one set of blind stitched harness, rubber mounted, open bridle, Kay saddle, was taken; also one set of blind stitched harness, rubber mounted, blind bridle, Kay saddle.

There was also taken a Vaughn spring buck wagon, which can be identified by one of the springs which runs from the front of the back axle. Two other things which the thieves took in their haul was a plush lap robe, red and black on one side and black on the other side, and a 3-A cooling blanket.

It is not known at what hour the thieves got in their work. The barn is a large one and the plunderers evidently took their good time to make a thorough job of it. Everything was done by them in apple-pie order, and apparently with a thorough knowledge of the surroundings.

There is no question but that Wichita is the objective point for the operations of a very successful band of horse thieves, as the losses in this way recently have been heavy. There is also little doubt that the band of thieves have their headquarters somewhere in the Cherokee strip—perhaps at Okmulgee. The gang operates under a leader who is a natural Napoleon, and it is said that the headquarters of the gang is a regular work shop where all manner of concealing devices in the appearance of stolen property can be effected.

The authorities are trying to locate this band of thieves and would they do so, the rewards for the most part will cease. Whoever is in control of the gang understands Wichita and its equine property perfectly. The loss of Mr. Spencer's animals will mean new padlocks and more ferocious dogs in Wichita.

The authorities are apprehending the thieves in the hands of Sheriff Simmons. He has heard nothing of them up to a late hour last night. Any information in regard to the property should be telegraphed to him.

LAFAYETTE STATUE

SITE HAS BEEN SELECTED FOR IT IN PARIS.

Gift of School Children of America as a Tribute.

Some few weeks ago the school children of the United States were requested by United States Commissioner General Peck to subscribe a penny each for the purpose of erecting a monument in memory of Lafayette. The children of the city responded very liberally and raised a handsome sum, which has been forwarded to the commissioner at Chicago. The following will be read with some interest regarding the site which has been selected in Paris for the placing of the tribute.

Professor Louis Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris, says that M. Jules Cambon is in warm sympathy with the project of the United States commission to erect a monument to the memory of Lafayette. Before the late war, Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1889, just returned from Paris